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The Bordergrad District of the Ministry of Interior.

The 11 Bordergrad Districts worked under the direction of Headquarters. They only differed from each other insofar as they had to operate at different border-sections and among different local circumstances. In 1956 those 4 districts defending the Western border (Gmünd, Gmünd Grant. Zapoy) were the strongest. They had the largest number of personnel their net-work of reconnaissance extended to abroad (Austria)

Up till 1954 the southern districts (Mags-h., Pecs, Kaposv.) bordering a Yugoslavia were the strongest as this was the critical point because of the Tito-conflict.

After the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Austria and with the advent of more peaceful relation with Tito the Western border became more important. In consequence the battalions of the southern districts have been dissolved beginning with 1955 and their personnel has been gradually regrouped to reinforce the districts of the Western border. This process was completed in October '56. The finishing step in this process of regrouping was the transfer of the personnel of the technical units of the southern units. (By this time the removal of the technical blockade and minefields along the southern and western borders has been practically nearly complete)

The task of the district was the harmonic cleare and defence of its border-section through the battalions and units at its command. (Battalions were to be found on the western border only in 1956). The border-section of a district along the western border averaged 100 kms. (The districts of the other borders [south, north, east] de-fended a longer section). It communicated with Headquarters by mean of couriers, telephone, teletype and radio with the battalions and units through telephone and courier. The district checked, controlled and maintained their Traffic Troops. Points located in its area

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BELUGYMINISZTERIUM HATARORSEG KERULET

A tizenegy hataror keruletek a Foparancsnoksag iranyitasa alatt mukodott. Egymastol annyiban kulonboztek, hogy mas mas hatarszakaszokon, kulonbozo helyi adottsagok kozott lattak el a hatarszolgalatot. 1956-ban a nyugati hatart vedo keruletek (Gyor, Csorna, Szombathely, Zalaegerszeg) voltak a legerosebbek. Ezek rendelkeztek a legnagyobb letszammal, felderito halozatuk kulfoldre is (Austria) kiterjedt.

1954-ig a deli (Jugoszlav) hatar keruletei (Nagykanizsa, Pecs, Kiskunhalas) voltak a leg erosebbek, mivel a Tito-konfliktus miatt ez volt a suly terulet.

A szovjet csapatok Austriabol valo kivonulasaval es a Titoval valo bekulekenyseg kezdeteval a nyugati hatar valt sulyteruletté. Ennek megfeleloen 1955-tol kezdodoen a deli hataron levo keruletek zaszloaljait felo szlattak es szemelyi allomanyukat folyamatosan atcsoportositottak a nyugati hatar keruleteinek megerositesere. Ez a folyamat 1956 oktobereben fejezodott be. Az atcsoportositasi folyamat befelyezo lepese a deli keruletek muszaki szakaszai szemelyi allomanyanak atcsoportositasa volt. (Ebben az idopontban mar majdnem teljes egeszeben befejezodott a deli es a nyugati hatar muszaki zarainak es aknatelepeinek az eltavolitasa.)

A kerulet feladata a rabizott hatarszakasz hermetikus lezarasa es vedelme volt az alaja rendelt orsok es zaszloaljak (Zaszloaljak 1956-ban csak a nyugati hataron voltak) segitsegevel. A kerulet hatarszakasza a nyugati hataron atlag 100 km. volt (a tobbi hatarok keruletei nagyobb hatarszakaszt oriztek). A Foparancsnoksaggal futar, septaviro, telefon es radio utjan, a zaszloaljakkal es orsokkal pedig futar es telefon utjan tartotta fenn a kapcsolatot. Iranyitotta, ellenorizte es ellatta a teruleten levo F.E.P.-eket.

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